

98. 4. 4. 13. Krugersdorp, West Transvaal (*H. P. Thomasset*).
46. 6. 2. 23. Mohopani Berg, Bechuanaland.
97. 1. 4. 1-4. Matabeleland (*F. C. Selous*).
99. 2. 23. 1. Ngamiland (*Capt. Lugard*).
93. 11. 21. 1. De Kaap (*Dr. P. Rendall*).
6. 4. 3. 31-36. Woodbush, N.W. Transvaal (*Rudd Collection*).
5. 12. 9. 19-20. Klein Letaba, N. Transvaal (*Rudd Collection*).
6. 8. 2. 49. Legogot, N.E. Transvaal (*Rudd Collection*).
6. 4. 7. 1. Sabi River, N.E. Transvaal (*J. S. Hamilton*).
7. 3. 25. 4. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*Guy Marshall*).
97. 1. 4. 5. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*F. C. Selous*).
99. 8. 3. 4. Mashonaland (*Boyd Alexander*).
7. 1. 11. 21. N. Rhodesia (*S. A. Neave*).
1. 6. 26. 2. Pasa (*Col. Manning*).
97. 10. 1. 66. L. Nyasa (*Sir H. Johnston*).

## XXII.—*The Name of the Armenian Wild Sheep.*

By R. LYDEKKER.

CONSIDERABLE diversity of usage prevails among naturalists with regard to the scientific name of the Armenian wild sheep, some writers adopting *Ovis Gmelini*, Blyth (1840), while others prefer *Ovis orientalis*. When the latter name is used the authority is generally given as G. F. Gmelin, 'Reise,' vol. iii. p. 486 (1784); but the animal is there referred to merely as "das orientalische Schafe," which is, of course, not a technical name. On the other hand, in Brandt and Ratzeburg's 'Getreue Darstellung und Beschreibung der Thiere, etc.,' Berlin, 1829, p. 54, pl. ix. fig. 1, we find the wild sheep of the "Ceraunian Mountains" of Persia described and figured as *Ovis musimon*, var. *orientalis*; and this name, modified to *O. orientalis*, consequently stands. It may be added that the work in question is really composed of extracts from 'Medizinische Zoologie,' a serial of which the first volume, containing the name in question, appears to have been published in 1827.

As to the "Ceraunian Mountains" of Persia, I take it that this must be an application of the name in a sense analogous to that in which the term "Alps" is often used, seeing that the Ceraunian or Acroceraunian Mountains are

in Albania. It probably refers to the south side of the Elburz range.

To the sheep of this locality I have given (1905) the name *Ovis Gmelini Erskinei*, but this will now have to give way to *O. orientalis typica*, while the Armenian race will have to be called *O. orientalis Gmelini*, Blyth's specimens having come from Erzerum.

XXIII.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—XVI.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

*Osmia Bennette*, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 9 mm.

Very brilliant, shining, *Augochlora*-green, with coppery and golden tints on the face and mesothorax, and a certain amount of golden lustre on the abdomen; antennæ entirely black, not moniliform; clypeus with long white hair; hair of front, vertex, and thorax above yellowish white or pale yellowish, *without any admixture of dark hairs* except a very few about the ocelli; tegulæ brilliant green. Wings clear, the apical margin a little dusky. Legs green, with mostly pale hair, but some dark, *e. g.* the middle tibia has dark hairs intermixed, and the middle basitarsus has much black hair. Dorsal hair of abdomen partly light and partly black, the black prevailing posteriorly; apex of sixth segment very feebly notched; seventh bidentate; venter with strong blue or purple tints.

From *O. gaudiosa*, Ckll., this is easily known by its larger size and the conspicuous black hair of the hinder part of the abdomen. The size and green tegulæ suggest affinity with *O. Bruneri*, Ckll., but I do not think it can be the male of that insect, the colour of the pubescence being so entirely different. The quite different colour of the tegument is not so important, as that may differ sexually in *Osmia*, *e. g.* in *O. versicolor*, Latr. From *O. bella*, Cress., it is readily known by the absence of dark hair on the thorax above. The width of the abdomen is 3 mm., thus much broader than *O. fulgida*, Cress.

*Hab.* Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Taraxacum taraxacum*, May 8, 1907 (*Mrs. C. Bennette*).